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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1846

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Rainfall 0.17 inch.

Humidity 94.

January 31, 1918. Temperature 52

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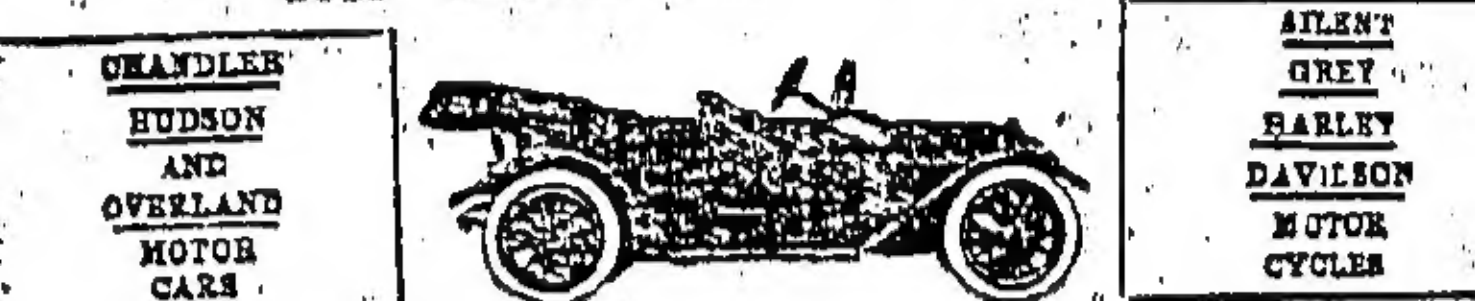
BUSINESS NOTICES

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THREE DAYS' CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARIS CONFERENCE. COMMISSION TO POLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 31.
A message from Paris to-day states that an official meeting, attended by President Wilson, the Premier and Ministers of the Allied and associated powers, with representatives from Japan, to-day heard the Commission going to Poland. It afterwards received representatives from Serbia and Rumania.

HUN COLONIES AND TURKISH TERRITORY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.
An official Communique from Paris to-day states that the representatives of the five powers continued to exchange views on the German Colonies in the Pacific and Africa. The Dominions' representatives, the French Minister of Colonies and Marquis Salvago Raggi, were present. Satisfactory provisional arrangements were reached for dealing with the German Colonies and the occupied territory in Turkey and Asia. In the afternoon the Belgian delegates were present accompanied by Monsieur Orts who explained the Belgian viewpoint concerning the Congo. It was further decided that the military representatives of the Allied and associated powers at Versailles be asked to meet immediately to present a report regarding the most equitable and most economical distribution, among these powers, of the burden of supplying military forces for maintaining order in the Turkish Empire, pending the decisions of the Peace Conference regarding the government of Turkish territory.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

PARIS, Jan. 30.
The Committee of the Five Great Powers devoted yesterday's morning and afternoon sittings to Polish and Czechoslovak questions. The Pole Dimowski explained the Polish claims which are—
The recovery of the territory held before the partitions of 1772 and 1793 and free access to the sea at Danzig.

The Czechoslovak Benes explained the incidents leading to the Czechoslovak and Polish encounters on the Silesian and Bohemian frontier. The Conference Committee stated it was necessary to terminate these encounters.

A proposal that the Allies should occupy the disputed zone reached no final decision.

Territorial problems were reached. The Poles and Czechoslovaks were conciliatory, and declared their willingness to abide by the judgement of the Conference. The essential thing is that the frontier conflicts henceforward cease.

THE CRYPTIC HUGHES.

LONDON, January 29.
Mr. W. M. Hughes and Mr. W. F. Massey interviewed in Paris by Reuter showed the greatest reluctance to discuss the attitude of the Paris Conference to the German Colonies.

In reply to the question, Are General Botha, Mr. Massey and yourself satisfied with the position? Mr. Hughes, after a pause replied, "I prefer not to answer."

STILL ARGUING.

LONDON, January 30.
A Paris message states that the Peace Conference Committee to-day continued the discussion respecting the German Colonies. The French Minister of Colonies, M. Simon was present.

AUSTRALIA OPPOSES WILSONIAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Mr. W. M. Hughes has communicated to Reuter the following statement received from the Commonwealth Government, which he stated represented the attitude of the Government, the entire Australian people and himself.

The statement expresses a strong opinion against the restoration to Germany of the Pacific Islands wherein Australia is especially interested. Likewise it emphatically objects to any form of international government for these islands.

Australia desires the islands should henceforth be controlled either by Britain or Australia. This desire was not influenced by ambition for extended territory but by the feeling that this free young nation must safeguard itself against future molestation available in government under the British flag.

As the Commonwealth already governs a substantial area of Oceania adjacent to the late German possessions which attended the development of these islands must appeal to the nations which have to judge Australia's claims.

Australia's aims are not exploitation of the natives but a development of the productive and industrial possibilities of these possessions for the future good of the present inhabitants as well as for the safety of the Commonwealth.

The Government feels strongly after considering carefully the prospects of the internationalisation and neutralisation of the Pacific possessions in the Pacific as well as of other countries formerly belonging to Germany that nothing but complications will arise out of that method of control.

Many evidences have been shown that this is practically the unanimous view of the people of Australia who, with the Government, earnestly trust that Australia will be given an opportunity of safeguarding its future beyond any doubt and of proving its capacity to administer this great trust in the interests of humanity as well as of the people of the Commonwealth.

CZECHS AND POLES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.
A communique from Paris to-day says there was a meeting of the representatives of the five Powers this afternoon. Delegates of the great Powers composing the inter Allied commission which is shortly proceeding to Poland stated the conclusions they had reached after hearing the respective claims of Poland and the Czechoslovak Republic regarding the provisional exploitation of the industrial district of Teschen. After hearing the report made on behalf of their colleagues by Noulins and Botha, the Allied Ministers decided to send Allied delegates to Teschen in order to assure peaceful exploitation in agreement with the Czechs and Poles pending settlement of the territorial question by the Conference. The delegates of Rumania and Serbia gave their views of their respective interests and rights in the Banat of Temesvar.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S IDEA APPROVED BY FRANCE AND BRITAIN.
LONDON, Jan. 31.
A Paris message yesterday says M. Tardieu, the high Commissioner for Franco-American war affairs, told foreign journalists this morning that the French and British Governments have accepted President Wilson's principle of mandatories for the captured colonies, subject to their approval of the methods whereby the mandates can be given.

Agreement on the mandate question will be reached to-day or to-morrow. All the great Powers were working in close union, and the discussions were characterised by unanimity of sentiment.

BRAZIL.

LONDON, Jan. 31.
The "Temps" says the chief Brazilian delegate at the Peace Conference stated as regards questions of general interest that Brazil would follow the lead of the great Powers, with whom she had always maintained the friendliest relations.

MORE HOPEFUL REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 31.
The Daily News Paris correspondent reports that the serious difficulties attending the settlement of colonial questions were exaggerated. It is understood that the representatives of the Dominions accepted the view that their interests would be adequately protected if they were nominated as mandatory authorities under the League. Thus South Africa would become trustee for German South West and East Africa, New Zealand for Samoa, and Australia for the Pacific Islands south of the Equator. It is understood Japan is prepared to apply the same principle to Kiaochow, which under certain reservations will revert to China. The only question remaining is the destination of the Pacific Islands north of the Equator, which Japan claims.

PRESIDENT WILSON GOING HOME.

LONDON, Jan. 30.
The communique on Jan. 29 said Polish and Czechoslovak delegates would be heard to-day by the inter Allied Mission going to Poland which is composed as follows: France, M. Molins and General Nissel; Britain, Sir E. Howard and General Botha; Italy, S. Montagna and General Roccei; America, Mr. Lord and General Kemax. The Mission leaves for Warsaw via Vienna next week.

The Great Powers committee is to continue the colonial discussion to-day. It appears to be setting aside the internationalisation idea, and agreement will probably be reached handing over the German colonies to the states claiming them under the aegis of the League of Nations.

It is confirmed that President Wilson leaves France on Feb. 15 to attend the opening of Congress on March 4, remaining in America for a few days. His absence from Paris will not exceed three weeks. Meanwhile Mr. Lloyd George will doubtless return to England.

AUSTRALIA THE LAST OPPONENT.
GIBRALTAR TO REMAIN BRITISH.
LONDON, Jan. 31.
The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Paris says it is understood the French Government, which has been in South Africa have agreed on the own scheme regarding the powers to be delegated under the mandatory system and are urging this strongly upon the Conference. It will provide practically for freedom of administration on the present Dominion plan. Mr. Wilson's theory of international ownership as applied to the German colonies is now inevitably the decision of the Conference. Japan to-day formally accepted the theory, and in view of the Imperial Cabinet's support, it is understood that South Africa will no longer oppose.

The only Government continuing formal objection to-day was Australia, which claims New Guinea; but, as M. Clemenceau promised support safeguarding Australia's position, Australia won't continue to oppose it.

The British Government, having accepted the Wilson plan hopes for an easier solution of territorial problems in Asia and Central Africa, notably Mesopotamia, of which India expects to be the mandatory holder. India also desires to be the mandatory possessor of large portion of German East Africa as a field for emigration.

Statements in the French Press that Great Britain is considering a bargain with Spain for the return of Gibraltar are unfounded.

MANDATORY OWNERSHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Reuter's Paris correspondent yesterday reported that although the details are not yet worked out, respecting provisional arrangements for dealing with the German colonies or the occupied Turkish territory, it is generally believed that a compromise is near which will be satisfactory and fulfil all reasonable hopes regarding the future of these territories, as none will ever revert to Germany, Austria, or Turkey. This compromise at present merely indicates no more than the acceptance by the interested Powers of the mandatory principles for the German-Turkish territories. It is pointed out that the mandatory Power will require greater authority over the population in certain countries than in others; hence there must be several kinds of mandates. The mandate for Mesopotamia will be offered to Britain. The natural development of South West Africa will follow the lines of the provinces of the Union of South Africa, ending in complete local self-government.

Respecting the German colonies adjacent to British Dominions, the "Temps" anticipates a regime "bordering on absorption pure and simple" and this is doubtless correct. British conference circles consider the mandatory Power must be worked without interference even from the League of Nations, as a case where intervention by the League would be necessary should never arise.

WORKING SMOOTHLY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Reuter's Paris correspondent wires: A high British authority tells me he was surprised by the smooth working of the Conference. Of course there had been bickering, but the willingness to bridge differences and do justice to the other side exceeded all anticipations. Progress, too, considering everything, is rapid. The public may be forgiven if it fails to grasp these gratifying facts, because it hears much about the irreconcilable claims of the British Dominions, the Italians, the Yugoslavs, etc. Nevertheless those who planned the Conference expected obstacles to agreement to be more difficult than they proved to be. The machinery is now moving with a reasonable absence of friction, and great and small passages are getting to know each other better with the result that they are working more smoothly together.

PASSPORTS REFUSED.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 29.
The Government refused passports to the famous general, De Wet, and another Boer general of the name of Grobler, who are the two members of a Deputation, appointed by the recent South African Nationalist Conference to proceed to Paris to lay before the Peace Conference a proposal for an "Independent South Africa."

CHINA.

China will ask the Peace Conference to revise the China-Japanese treaties of 1915.

(Continued on Page 57)

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

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AND
OUTFITTER.

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HONGKONG.

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PER BOT. PER BOT.

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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Silver Ware, Bronzes, Clocks, Porcelain Vases and Statues, Cut Glass, Electro Plate, Electric Lamps, etc.
In our Jewellery Department, we have just received the latest novelties from Paris, which will be sold at low price.

THE IDEAL DISINFECTANT.
TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING STORES.
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AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auction.**INTIMATIONS.**THE KOWLOON LAND AND
BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
in this Company will be held at
the COMPANY'S OFFICES, VICTORIA
BUILDINGS on TUESDAY
4th February, 1919, at 11 o'clock a.m.
for the purpose of receiving the RE-
PORT of DIRECTORS together with
the Statement of Accounts for the year
ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of
the Company will be CLOSED from
TUESDAY 28th January, to TUES-
DAY 4th February, 1919, (both days
inclusive) during which period no
TRANSFER of SHARES can be
Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the

HONGKONG INVESTMENT &
AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the

KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING
CO., LTD.
Hongkong January 21, 1919.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON
WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTYSECOND ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Office of
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
on FRIDAY, February 7, 1919, at
NOON, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors and the
Statement of Accounts for the year end-
ing December 31, 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from TUES-
DAY, January 28, 1919, to FRIDAY,
February 7, 1919, BOTH DAYS IN-
CLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Jan. 23, 1919.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF
HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING of the SOCIETY will be held
in the City Hall, at 8.30 p.m., on
FRIDAY, 7th February, 1919, for the
following purposes:—

- (a) To receive the reports of the
Committee and statement of
accounts for the past year.
- (b) To elect the Officers and Com-
mittee for the ensuing year.
- (c) To consider the manner in
which next St. George's Day
shall be celebrated.
- and (d) To transact any other business
of which due notice has been
given.

All members are requested to
attend.
F. A. WELLS,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 23, 1919.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an Extraordinary General
Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Com-
pany, Limited, will be held at the
Registered Office of the Company,
Fidder Street, Victoria, in the Colony
of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 8th
day of February, 1919, at 11 o'clock
in the forenoon, when the subjoined
resolution will be proposed as an
extraordinary resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association
be altered in manner following,
viz:—

"In Article 82 the word 'five'
shall be substituted for the word
'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be
to increase the maximum number of
the Directors from 4 to 5."

Should the resolution be passed by
the required majority, it will be sub-
mitted for confirmation as a special
resolution to a second Extraordinary
Meeting which will be subsequently
convened.

Dated 24th day of January, 1919.

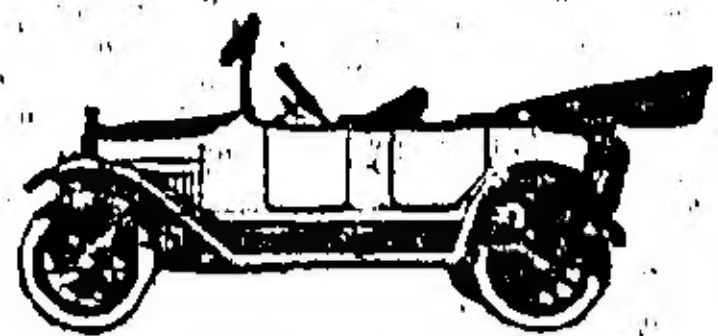
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the ORDINARY ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in this Company will be
held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hong-
kong, on SATURDAY, February 15,
1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts
for the year ending December 31,
1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 5th
February to 18th February (both days
inclusive), during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 27, 1919.

INTIMATIONS**METEOR GARAGE**

Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.



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BUTCHERS MEATS:
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Sausages,
Brawn,
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Purity. Excellence.

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Single, Sets, Packets, Bags,
and on
Approval Books
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DEALERS IN
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HEAD OFFICE: PRINCE'S BUILDINGS
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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER**



CHERRY & CO.,
FIDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

**A HIGH GRADE
VIRGINIA:**

SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

G.K.'S BROTHER.

Mr. Cecil Chesterton died in a
military hospital at Boulogne. Called
up in 1916, at the age of 36, Mr.
Chesterton was first attached to the
East Surrey Regiment for home
service. Although not in robust
health he volunteered for the front,
and was transferred to the Highland
Light Infantry. His illness was due
to the hardships of trench life. A
younger brother of "G. K." Mr.
Chesterton wrote for many journals
and magazines, and in 1912 founded
the "New Witness," which he
edited until he entered the army.
Among his books were "Party and
People," and "The Peril of Peace."
Last year he married the lady who
wrote under the name of John R.
Prothero.

IRISH QUESTION.

A British high official, in the
course of an interview with the
Dublin correspondent of the "Daily
News," says:
"Unless the Irish question be
solved in a satisfactory manner
speedily it is quite possible that a
great crisis will be brought about."
A large number of Irish-Americans,
in conjunction with German-Ameri-
cans, have been carrying on an active
agitation, having for its object the
placing of Great Britain in a difficult
and disadvantageous position. More-
over, it is an open secret that there
exists a most pronounced conflict of
view between Marshal French, Vice-
roy of Ireland, and Mr. Short, Secre-
tary for Ireland, regarding the post-
bellum Irish question.
"The things, when taken together
with a declaration made by the Sinn
Feirers at Washington, demanding
the establishment of an Irish Repub-
lic, repudiating all the relations with
the British Government, it may be
said that the Lloyd George Govern-
ment may find in the Irish question
a most dangerous snag."

KENT'S WONDER PORT.

Now that the veil is removed from
some of the war undertakings it is
possible to tell the public something
of the wonder port of North-East
Kent at Richborough, with its giant
train ferry which has enabled our
heaviest guns to be transported from
arsenal to the front without leaving
the railroad.

Twenty-eight months ago, beyond
a few shepherds' huts and a disused
gravel-pit, the site, which now occu-
pies early 34 square miles of the
marshes between Sandwich and Peg-
well Bay, was practically barren.
Since then the War Office have built
an up-to-date military port with
wharves and cranes, and a depot
capable of accommodating 20,000
men.

To maintain this service 292 speci-
ally designed barges capable of navi-
gating on French and Belgian canals

and waterways have been in commis-
sion together with a fleet of 50 tugs
and five 1,000-ton steel barges.

By the train ferry have been sent
huge 14-inch guns on railway mount-
ings, some weighing over 300 tons
each, new locomotives of over 100
tons, 8,200 new W.D. trucks, 828
brake vans, nearly 700 tanks, 12-inch
howitzers, and aeroplanes.

In August 22,000 tons of salvage
was dealt with by the large staff of
women, and it is estimated that in
three months, on four categories
alone, over 49,000,000 worth of
salvaged material was sorted and dis-
patched. The port still has com-
mercial possibilities, and its plant,
train ferries, and barge services are
a great realisable asset.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt died with
an altered view of the value of a
British-American arbitration treaty,
such as he had formerly opposed so
strenuously. He grew to believe
that a treaty which would forever
preclude the possibility of war be-
tween the two English-speaking
nations was not only possible but
desirable.

In a letter to Major George Haven
Putnam, made public on Dec. 15,
Col. Roosevelt frankly admitted that
he would not have said this five years
ago, recalling his previous criticism
of arbitration treaties in which he
said that there were some questions
especially those involving a nation's
honour, which could not be arbitrated
by a self-respecting nation.

Col. Roosevelt repeated his recent-
ly expressed view that he regarded
the British navy as the most potent
instrumentality for peace in the
world and that the United States
should not attempt to build a navy
in rivalry of it but should have the
second navy in the world.

MUSIC WITH MEALS.

Music offered by a restaurant
proprietor to clients who come for lunch,
tea, or dinner, is not an entertain-
ment, and is, therefore, not liable to
taxation under the Finance Act of
1916. This was the decision of
three out of five judges of a Divisional
Court of the King's Bench Divi-
sion, who heard an appeal by Messrs.
Lyons and Co. on the point. Messrs.
Lyons had been convicted by a Lon-
don magistrate on two summonses
taken out with respect to the Troa-
dadero Restaurant. One summons re-
lated to a Sunday evening dinner
and the other to an afternoon tea.
The magistrate held that these were
entertainments within the meaning
of the Act, music being provided.
Justices Darling, Lawrence and Bail-
hache upheld the appeal, deciding
that the dinners did not pay for ad-
mission to an entertainment. Jus-
tices Salter and Shearman took the
opposite view, but the appeal was
allowed with costs, and the convic-
tion quashed.

A PROFESSOR'S PROTEST.

Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, at his pro-
fessorial lectures at Cambridge on
November 8, asked why our great
authors and books had not been of
more sustenance to the nation dur-
ing the war, and replied that it was
because we treated our literature as
a fine and (for its finery) dirtcheap
suit of clothes to be worn on occa-
sions but folded away on a chair
when it came to business. In this
war Britain, having a cause high
enough to engage trained lips to sur-
passing eloquence, having at least
twenty writers he could name cap-
able of presenting it clearly so that
no neutral nation could mistake the
argument or avoid its dignity, had
turned to stunt journalists and film
artists. On the other hand, we had
America sending us as Ambassadors
men who stood for literature—Mot-
ley, Lowell, Hay, Page—and select-
ing for her President a man of letters
and—Heaven help us!—a professor.
While we hearkened to the flimsy
rhetoric accounted good enough for
us, Europe and the world hung on
the pen of an American who could
really write down what he meant,
and we had no man in the present
pass to turn to and say: "Sir, you
who can do it speak the great accent
of England."

A SCOTS M.P.

Mr. William Adamson, M.P. for
West Fife since 1910, and Secretary
of the Fife and Kinross Miners, has
been re-elected chairman of the
Labour Party in the House of Com-
mons. His reappointment was not
unexpected, other names mentioned
being those of Mr. J. R. Clynes
(who is vice-chairman) and Mr. J.
H. Thomas, the railwaymen's repre-
sentative. The miners are the most
powerful group among Labour in the
House, hence Mr. Adamson's re-
election. He has been a supporter
of the efforts to kill Prussianism,
working towards that end rather than
talking about it. Mr. Adamson is
one of those who never speaks for
the sake of speaking, but when he
does talk, he is usually pointed.
"He is a square-set, broad should-
ered, loose-limbed Scot, whose phys-
ical make-up gives an impression of
great strength. His jaw is set out
on the same square lines. He is the
most Scottish Scot in the House—or
perhaps in Scotland. He is canni-
ness itself. He is so safe that sub-
editors will never love him. He
wouldn't give the ghost of a good
headline in a century."

**NOTICES.****G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.**

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,

VERMICELLI.

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rocoto" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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GREATLY REDUCED. SEE WINDOWS.

DEATH.

COMES.—On the 31st January, 1919, at his residence in Kobe, Japan, JOAO BATISTA COMES, formerly of Hongkong. Aged 82 years. (Lisbon, Macao and Shanghai papers, please copy.)

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1919.

A HONGKONG YACHT RACE.

GETTING away at the first gunfire, the racing "cruiser" yachts find a tedious job. There is only a ghost of a breeze, and the seven drift among junks, their crews making dental noises to invoke Boreas. One who seems to be getting left is the most arduous. He crawls in towards the Praya while the others head for Stoncutters, and so catches those little catpaws that keep coming down from the grooves and gaps of the Peak. In the middle of the harbour, after what seems a long spell of drifting, the sails stiffen and the now scattered fleet moves, not at racing speed, but definitely in one direction. Now is there constant hauling of main and jib sheets, and some argument between skipper and crew as to whether Hongkong or Kowloon be the better side to follow. How is the tide? The mere passenger has no such embarrassment of choice. To him at ease in the cockpit, the purple hills on both sides, veiled in mist like brides waiting to enter the harem of the Sun, look equally dear. As they say in claustral places where God is less plainly revealed, it is good to be here.

When Green Island opened up to port, the wind was fresher, and that happy chuckling of water at the stern which marine writers unromantically call "snoring" indicated faster speed. So also the more quickly changing contours of the scenery. The artful sailor who had used the pullab puffs was now huddled down toward our destination, interestingly named Discovery Bay. The sea was struck out like a flight of geese. Now the sun was sinking, and the colours changing, a kinema-colour performance more ancient and

entrancing than the trickery of the lantern. The sea darkened, and the hills retreated into the shadows. Approaching the narrow inlet of Discovery Bay, half of it obstructed by fishing nets, the wind of the harbour was lost. For a little while again, each boat was "idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." Then suddenly, illustrating the vagaries of yachting in a hill encircled sea, squalls pounced down from the slopes ahead. Fierce and clamorous they were, snarling and roaring like carnivores about their prey. The rigging screamed and whined. In the thick, approaching an anchorage not too well known, it almost seemed dangerous. The good boat leaned away from them, and darted here and there to escape their cruel thrusts. Out of the dark and the pandemonium came a walling voice, a Chinese concerned for his nets. The helm was put over, and the yacht bore away again, till presently, getting into favourable position to spill the excessive wind off the mainsail, she ran in to where the lights of the Commodore's launch and the other boats showed her position for the night. After that spell of giddy excitement (as the passenger sees it) when the jibs are slapping and loose gear rattling as if nothing could ever be right and quiet any more, she presents bare poles to the pestering squalls, and down below in the snug cabin there is whisky, and hot soup, and cold chicken, and conversation, and healthy slumber.

Next morning, in sunlight and less savage wind—though 'twas a squally start—the fleet goes to Gindrinkers Bay, foriffin. This is a shorter leg, and very pleasant, in which our particular craft takes a less humble position. There are actually two behind us, and we speculate as to whether our time allowance will yet give us "place." In the afternoon there is a fine start for home, the fleet leaving the bay in a bunch, and putting out spinnaker and topsails and flying jibs to catch as much of the light airs as are now moving. It is a fine sight for the novice or the passenger, but not very exciting for the yachtsman keen on speed. Here again skill and luck are rivals. The judgement that keeps one boat well in to

the Kowloon shore keeps it moving when those far out are becalmed. But these again, showing the dogged patience so necessary to the game, later get their reward, and have a merry slant to the Club and the mark boat. Who won? We waited and waited for an official report that never came. We hear that "Gee Gee" was an easy winner, and that our boat was not the very last. Perhaps it doesn't really matter. The cruise is the thing. Such outings make life in Hongkong very desirable. This China New Year, it is true, made the campers talk of Nansen and Shackleton and such. It was very, very cold, and at least one torpid chrysalis of a man, encased in many blankets, spoke rudely when called to breakfast. No names, of course.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The King does not disallow our Copyright Ordinance of 1918.

The Magistrate had the usual lot of gambling cases to deal with to-day.

Licensed launches no longer need permission to be out of the Colony for more than five days.

The popular C.O. at Stoncutters, Captain F. E. T. Willett, R.G.A., has just received promotion to Major.

A Saturday morning fire on the top floor above a barber's shop in Queen's Road was put out by the Brigade before it did much damage.

Jonathan Baker, unemployed seaman, a back in the House of Detention after a holiday because Mr. Lindsay pronounced him put to rest next time.

Mr. R. E. Lindell sat at the Magistrate this morning in place of Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne who acts as Puisne Judge during the absence of Mr. Justice Gompertz who leaves for home to-day on leave.

Jersey men (Channel Islands) up to the age of 51 had to do militia work until now to the Islands. They had to pass gun tests. Harry Vardon's eldest brother was one of these.

We understand that the Chinese authorities are going to change all the German names of streets in the ex-German Concession of Hankow and to call them after native worthies in place of those of the Kaiser and his many relations, says the "Central China Post."

Mr. A. H. Leslie, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., has been elected a Special Member of the Red Cross Society of China and has received the Society's gold medal and certificate in recognition of his services in relief and charity work for the Society.

SANITARY BOARD.

At the meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 4.15 p.m., the following are the orders of the day:

1. Letter from Government relative to the appointment of Mr. John Reynolds to be a Temporary Sanitary Inspector.

2. Letter from Government relative to the erection of the proposed latrine at Happy Valley.

3. Letter from Government relative to the erection of thirty water closets in the houses to be erected on Kowloon, Inland Lot No. 609, Section A.

4. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., pursuant to notice, will ask—

"In order to enable the Board to consider the reasonableness or otherwise of the attitude taken up by the poultry dealers, will the President obtain and lay before the Board any plans which may have been prepared with reference to the proposed poultry market?"

5. Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio purjani to notice will move—

"That a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider the question of scavenging and the disposal of the Refuse of the Colony."

6. Memorandum on Epidemic Catarrhs and Influenza.

7. Application for an offensive trade licence at Nos. 48, 50 and 52, Hau Wo Street, Inland Lot No. 1297, Section D.

8. Application for an offensive trade licence at Tai Hang.

9. Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of January, 1919.

10. Time-wasting return for the fortnight ending 21st January, 1919.

11. Mortality return for Hongkong for the week ending 12th and 10th January, 1919.

12. Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 12th and 10th January, 1919.

13. Rat return for the weeks ending 18th and 25th January, 1919.

HONGKONG RACES.

TRAINING NOTES.

Saturday being the Chinese New Year's Day was responsible for a large crowd being assembled at the Race Course to witness the early morning gallops. Due to the weather the outside course was wet and slippery and so the gallops were all done on the inside (sand) course. Though all ponies are working hard it is yet difficult to prophesy probable winners. But it is not too premature to mention several ponies which are showing great promise. Of the Derby Grimes "Valley King," Mr. G. H. Potts, is looked on with favour, whilst "Cornhill," Mr. Medico, is good for a short distance. In the general opinion the Derby winner is "Alexander," Mr. John Peck. Times are given in minutes, seconds, and fifths of second. The following are the times taken last Saturday:—

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFINS.

Napco, Mr. Nemo. One mile, last three quarters, 36; 1.10; 1.43.3. Blighly, Mr. Nemo. One mile, last three quarters, 36; 1.10; 1.43.3. Victory Star, Mr. B. Basto. One mile, last three quarters, 36; 1.12.1; 1.45.3. Excelsior, Mr. Buxey. One mile, last three quarters, 34; 1.10.1; 1.45.3. Rheostat, Mr. St. George. One mile, last three quarters, 40; 1.18.1; 1.53.3. Moonlight, Mr. Ciro. One mile and three quarters, last three quarters, 41.3; 1.18.2; 1.50.1. Starlight, Mr. Ciro. One mile and three quarters, last three quarters, 41.3; 1.18.2; 1.50.1. Bunst Length, Mr. Fireworks. One mile and a quarter m.l.o. 42; 1.18.1.53.3; 2.50.4; 3.09.4. White Fang, Mr. Adams. One mile, last three quarters, 36; 1.11.1; 1.45.3. Swallow, Messrs. Guy Binks. One mile, last three quarters, 34.3; 1.19; 1.44.1. Stiggins, Mr. Dryadust. One mile, last three quarters, 35.2; 1.10.2; 1.47.3. Torbay, Mr. F. S. Gibbings. One mile, last three quarters, 35.2; 1.10.2; 1.47.3. Castello Branco, Messrs. D'Almada and Rocha. One mile, last three quarters, 30; 1.16; 1.49.1. Thames Dablia, Sir Paul Chater. One mile and three quarters, last mile, 37; 1.11; 1.47; 1.43.1. Tweed Dablia, Sir Paul Chater. One mile and three quarters, last mile, 37; 1.11; 1.47; 1.43.1.

Turf King, Mr. G. H. Potts. One mile and a half, 49; 1.22.1; 2.00; 2.34.4; 3.11.2; 3.47.2. Cornhill, Mr. Medico. One mile, 34; 1.09.4; 1.43.8; 2.21.4. Avon Dablia, Sir Paul Chater. One mile and a quarter, 3.00. Blighly King, Mr. G. H. Potts. One mile and a half, 54; 1.50; 2.10; 2.53; 3.30; 4.40. Gold Mohair, Mr. Nemo. One mile and a quarter, 38; 1.18.1; 1.48; 2.23.1; 2.58. Prudent King, Mr. G. H. Potts. One mile and a half, 39.3; 1.16.3; 1.53.4; 2.18.8; 2.50.1.

DERBY PONIES.

Albion Dablia, Sir Paul Chater. One mile and a quarter, 39; 1.16.3; 1.55.3; 2.38; 3.40.2. Olympic Dablia, Sir Paul Chater. One mile and a quarter, 38; 1.14; 1.63; 2.31; 3.03.1. Mountain King, Mr. G. H. Potts. One mile and three quarters, last mile and a half, 39; 1.15; 1.51.1; 2.25; 2.57.2; 3.30.2. Valley King, Mr. G. H. Potts. One mile and three quarters, 45; 1.24; 2.02.1; 2.38; 3.14.3; 3.49.3; 4.21.1. Yeavus Dablia, Sir Paul Chater. One mile and a quarter, 36.3; 1.10.1; 1.46.1; 2.22.3; 2.56.3. Purty Dablia, Sir Paul Chater. One mile and a quarter, 38.3; 1.10.1; 1.46.1; 2.22.3; 2.56.3. Diadem Dablia, Sir Paul Chater. Half a mile, 26; 1.08.1. Alexander, Mr. John Peck. One mile and three quarters, 41.2; 1.24.1; 2.07; 2.45.2; 3.25; 4.03; 4.34.1. Footlight, Mr. Ciro. One mile and three quarters, last mile and a half, 43.4; 1.27; 2.04.4; 2.41.1; 3.15; 3.47. Firelight, Mr. Ciro. One mile and three quarters, last mile and a half, 43.4; 1.27; 2.04.4; 2.41.1; 3.15; 3.47. Wisdom, Mr. John Peck. One mile and a half, last three quarters, 39; 1.15; 1.52; 2.29.2; 3.01.4. Old FONES.

Dun Duke, Mr. T. Hancock. One mile and a half, last mile and a quarter, 40; 1.17.2; 1.55.8; 2.32.1; 3.01.1. Triumph, Sir Paul Chater. Three quarters of a mile, 38.1; 1.12; 1.42.4. Attraction Dablia, Sir Paul Chater. One mile and a quarter, 43.2; 1.19.2; 2.00.2; 2.37.1; 3.09.1. Upwood Park, Mr. Robt. Macgregor. One mile and three quarters, 43.2; 1.26; 2.04.2; 2.39; 3.15; 3.52.1; 4.26.1. Bantam Dablia, Sir Paul Chater. Half a mile, 48; 1.17.2. Spotted Band, Sir Paul Chater. One mile, 34.1; 1.10.1; 1.47; 2.29. Malcolm, Mr. Honeford. One mile, 2.27; last quarter, 31.3.

FOOTBALL.

THREE AND LEAGUE GAMES.

Circumstances caused the postponement of the 1st Division matches on Saturday, the programme consisting of three 2nd Division fixtures, NAVY RES. v. STAFF & DEPTS.

This game was on the Club ground and was evenly contested, as the result, a goalless draw, denotes. Play was best in the back department, where the Staff backs, Rev. Bundle and Scouler were the most prominent. Kirby missed a possible chance for the Staff in the first half, as did Quinn, when the Navy were testing the Staff defence. The Rev. Bundle played well during one-half attack, Glennie also saving some hot shots. Near the end Quinn beat the Staff defence completely, except Glennie who saved finely by pushing the ball over the crossbar. Just before the final whistle Ellaby and Street worked the ball down to the Navy goal, but Wain was robbed when about to shoot. The whistle sounded for time, and a second later the ball was kicked into the Navy goal, but of course, no score counted. Result:—

Navy Res. 0; Staff & Depts. 0. C.S.M. Fragnell, R.G.A., was the referee.

KOWLOON v. STAFF CO. R.G.A.

In this match on the Military ground on Saturday, the Kowloonites were the better team. The first half brought only one goal, Knight scoring the point. In the second half Kowloon further demonstrated their superiority, Rasmussen adding the second goal. After several attempts by the soldiers to reduce the deficit, Rasmussen scored again just before time. Result:—

Kowloon, 3; Staff Co. R.G.A., 0. Referee, Mr. Tucker.

88th Co. R.G.A. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.

On the Navy ground the Lyemut team were the better footballers and deserved their win. The first half was goalless, but early in the second half Filer scored for the 83rd Co. Strange later scored the second goal, and almost added a third. Broughton had very bad luck in not scoring for the 88th Co., his shot just skimming the bar with the goal keeper quite out of reach. Result:—

83rd Co. R.G.A., 2; 88th Co. R.G.A., 0. Referee, Corp. Townsend, R.E.

LEAGUE TABLES.

POSITIONS OF THE TEAMS TO DATE.

| UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| CLUB | P | W | L | D | F | A | PTS | TR | TR |
| Navy | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 | | |
| H.K.F.C. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | | |
| R.G.A. | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 4 | | |
| R.G.A. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 2 | | |
| S. China Ath. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | | |

HONGKONG LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION.

| GOALS. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|---|---|---|----|----|-----|----|----|
| CLUB | P | W | L | D | F | A | PTS | TR | TR |
| St. Joseph's | 8 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 4 | 14 | | |
| Navy Res. | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 11 | 11 | | |
| Staff and Dpts. | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 10 | | |
| Kowloon | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 8 | | |
| S. China Ath. | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 6 | | |
| 83rd Co. | 9 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 6 | | |
| 83rd Co. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 5 | | |
| 87th Co. | 8 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 1 | | |

HONGKONG LEAGUE—2ND DIVISION.

| GOALS. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|---|---|---|----|----|-----|----|----|
| CLUB | P | W | L | D | F | A | PTS | TR | TR |
| St. Joseph's | 8 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 4 | 14 | | |
| Navy Res. | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 11 | 11 | | |
| Staff and Dpts. | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 10 | | |
| Kowloon | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 8 | | |
| S. China Ath. | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 6 | | |
| 83rd Co. | 9 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 6 | | |
| 83rd Co. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 5 | | |
| 87th Co. | 8 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 1 | | |

CRICKET.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

LEAGUE.

Kowloon, 117; University, 211 (for 7 wickets).
Civil Service, 94; R.G.A., 73.
Navy, 78; Manchester Regt., 136 (for 8 wickets).

FRIENDLY.

Hongkong Police, 74; Otago-gower, 180 (for 6 wickets).

NIGHT HAWK.

Mr. John Peel. One mile and three quarters, 48.1; 1.26.4; 2.10; 2.47.1; 3.24.1; 3.59.3; 4.30.3.

Snuffbox, Mr. Goshead. One mile and a quarter, last three quarters, 39.1; 1.17.1; 1.53.3.

Burning Daylight, Mr. John Peel. One mile and three quarters, last mile and a half, 42.1; 1.22.1; 1.57; 2.34; 3.08.1; 3.40.3.

Crest, Mr. Adams. One mile, last three quarters, 38.1; 1.11.1; 1.45.3.

Fornosa, Chief, Sir Ellis Kadoorie. One mile, last three quarters, 39.2; 1.11.1; 1.44.1.

Sandy, Mr. John Peel. One mile and a quarter, last mile, 30; 1.13; 1.55.3; 2.27.4.

Gentle Cat, Mr. Slaves. One mile, 37; 1.12.2; 2.02; 2.55.4.

RUNNING THE HUN GAUNTLET.

A reader has handed us the following account of a British prisoner's experiences at the hands of the Germans. It is taken from a letter written in Switzerland. "Running the Gauntlet"—Gassen Laufen—is a common practice in the German Army. The original word (Swedish) was "gantelepe."

I was only in France a short time when I was taken prisoner, on October 25, 1914. It was about 8 a.m. We stayed behind the German trenches till 6.30. During the day some of our men were wounded with British gunfire. At 6.30 they fell us in fives and then we marched off. At a hospital a German doctor came out and walked all along the line asking us what service we had done; he could tell, by our badges, the men who had been in India and other places. He spat at us and called us pigs, and said we ought to know better than to come out and fight the Germans. "If it had not been for your English dogs," he said, "this war would have been over by now."

After we had been kicked all over the place, we marched off again till we came to a village where the German troops gave us a good reception, calling us all the—spitting on and kicking us. This went on at village after village till at last we got to our resting place; here some German officers read out to us the Act telling us that if one man tried to escape the rest of us would be shot.

After this they formed up a gauntlet of about 200 men. We had to face our front; if we looked behind they would kick us or hit us with a stick. We could hear men shouting for help. They were taking us one at a time to run the gauntlet. They were using everything they could find to beat us with. Half way along the line they had about six men to stop us; here they took off our coats, shirts, braces and even tore our trousers down the back; then they threw us into the other half of the line to take our chance; when we got to the end we were lucky if we got through without falling. I myself got knocked down on the left side of the gauntlet. They had a doctor and orderly with a pall of water. They got rag and put it to soak in the water, and smacked it on places where we were bleeding. After this, we had to form up again in fives, and were marched across a marshy ground. Here we had to walk across a pond, pulling them as we were going through. It was a dark night and raining all the time. After this we had to stand all night just as we were; the next morning, about six, some of us got our shirts and coats back again; wet through they were, nevertheless we put them on. Soon after six we marched off again; all along the way we were spat upon and kicked till we arrived at noon at Lille Prison. There we got a little soup.

After staying in the prison, that afternoon and night the next morning at nine we went to the station where we had to wait till 6.30 p.m. During the day they kept us busy cleaning trucks; as trains were coming in all the day we dropped in for it hard.

At last we arrived at place called Göttingen. Here we got out and had to walk three miles to the camp, where we were told off to our dug-outs. Attentive they gave us soup and one blanket per man. They gave us a pound of bread to last us four days. The next day they set us to building huts, and when a few were ready we were allowed to live there. This was very kind of them.

Our programme for the day was up at 6; coffee at 6.30, work 7 till 11; soup at 11.30; work 1 till 6; then soup or coffee, roll-call at 8.30; all in bed by 9. When the camp was finished they started to rent us out to work in the town or even away at salt mines. I was in the camp for 10 months when I got sent away with 20 other men to a salt mine. They called us the next morning at 5 and gave us coffee. Then at 5.30 turned us out to go down the mine. I was the only one that would not go down; for a start. One of the guard (we had two over us) was going to strike me; then a German civilian came asking what was the matter. The guards told him that I would not go down the mine to work. He sent my comrades to the pithead and there was only myself, one guard, a Frenchman to act as interpreter, and the civilian. The civilian asked me again if I would go down, and I said I knew that the guard who was waiting for me had his rifle up to shoot me. The civilian told him to go away; after this he asked me again if I was willing to go down the mine; I thought he had done me a good turn, so I said I was willing.

Our day's work was arranged as follows: coffee at 5.30, start to work at 6 till 9; half an hour rest, then on till 1; then walk to the lift; all up at 2; take a bath every day, dinner soon after; supper at 7. We were paid 50 pfennings per day. I was there eleven weeks when one day the civilian came to tell me that I was to go back to Göttingen; of course I did a laugh to myself. I was in the camp just two months and then I was sent away again. On December 13 they did not like my work so they sent me back again; I was in camp just a week, then back to the mines.

ARMY PAY INCREASES.

SOLDIERS IN HONGKONG TO RECEIVE.

Following on our remarks in Friday's "China Mail," and Reuter's telegram on the subject, comes the welcome news that the Military in Hongkong receive the same increases of pay as for the Armies of Occupation.

This means that a soldier's minimum pay will be 8/- a day, which is paid at 2/- to the dollar, and is therefore a large increase to what the men were getting 18 months ago, when there was much agitation about the dollar rate for service men. Statements made then, said some were getting as little as \$1 a week, whereas now the least will be \$10.50. As the Government some time ago undertook to pay the soldier's compulsory allotment, the service man is now receiving something approaching his worth.

Some of the increases are: Privates 1s. 6d. per day, Sergeants 2s. 6d., Staff Sergeants 2s. 6d., Warrant Officers 3s. 6d., Lieutenants 4s. 6d., Lieut.-Colonels 6s. 6d., etc.

UNTRUSTWORTHY NEWS.

It is typical of the propaganda news of to-day that whereas, six months ago, we were being assured in the most positive manner in the world that the Bolsheviks were being financed by the Germans, we are now being told with equal emphasis that the Germans are being subsidised by the Bolsheviks. One good turn deserves another, certainly, but this is too much like "having it both ways." It has to be borne in mind that these messages are not the malicious inventions of the enemy, but the stories told for our delight by our own veracious correspondents, who, judging by the effects of news censorship, have come to the conclusion that we would rather have what it will please us to believe than anything which approaches the truth. The lies told by the enemy received in their time of our very proper denunciations, but if, as Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch lately said, the more we gain of Fritz's qualities the more we lose the war, we have succumbed indeed.

MR TILLET ON LIQUOR CONTROL.

Mr. Ben Tillett, in an open letter to Lord d'Abernon, severely criticised the administration of the Central Control Board.

THREE DAYS' CABLES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

PARIS CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

But if the lions in the path had not been so formidable as was anticipated, they nevertheless were there. The provisional agreement in the matter of the German colonies and conquered Ottoman provinces seems to have given unanimous satisfaction only in America. The Dominions and France wisely decided to be content with the substance of their claims, sacrificing the remainder to the ideal of the League. These sacrifices for the League of course are not pleasing everybody. The well-known political writer "Pettifox" in the Echo de Paris "regards Mr. Lloyd George as a righteous man who, having done good service in the war, is straying into false paths in pursuit of a vision of a super-nation. "Pettifox" pleads with him to return to real politics. This view is common in France, who knows, when all is said and done, that a block of 80,000,000 Germans is on her eastern frontier. What is badly wanted is a detailed scheme for the League of Nations; but this is impossible until the extent of the territories over which the League is to assume responsibility has been settled, as well as the boundaries of new States to be carved out of Austria-Hungary and Turkey. It is well-known that Italy and Rumania are both presenting bills drawn before they entered the war, endorsed by Britain and France. This is one of many difficult problems still to be considered.

PROGRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 1. Today's Paris communiqué says representatives of the five Powers today approved the text of a provisional agreement between the Czechs and Poles regarding the Teschen district. It is definitely decided and approved instructions for the inter-Allied commission proceeding to Poland.

Count Bratianu made a detailed statement of Rumanian claims.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 1. The silver market is quiet.

LONDON, Jan. 21. The silver market is steady.

LONDON, Jan. 22. The silver market is steady.

LONDON, Jan. 23. The silver market is quiet. Alter-

ation is anticipated owing to lower American freights.

LONDON, Jan. 25. The silver market is featureless.

LONDON, Jan. 23. Montagu's report says the price and tone of the market are unaltered, but a readjustment of the quotation is not unlikely soon, owing to reduction in the cost of freight from America. Owing to the near approach of the Chinese New Year, Shanghai exchange receded to 55.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM "HAVAS."

LONDON, Jan. 25. The General Transatlantic Company (G.T.) has completed the reorganization of its New York service from Havre. Regular departures have been fixed for every week from Feb. 8.

The employees of the Paris Street Railways and Subways and the Automobile Companies went on strike yesterday. Thousands of persons were inconvenienced by the stoppage of traffic. The Government has made an effective plan to requisition the North and South Metro systems.

The U.S.A. Chamber of Commerce at Paris has taken a stand for the coming Lyons Fair, offering a special opportunity to French constructors to make themselves acquainted with American materials that are ready for use in the reconstruction of France.

Belligerents in Europe and the East were warned yesterday by the Allies to refrain from force, and to place their claims before the Paris Conference.

DISTRIBUTION OF U BOATS

LONDON, Jan. 31. It is authoritatively stated that 37 of the surrendered U boats have been distributed as follows: France 16, Italy 10, Japan seven, and America four.

It is considered that these submarines are worthy of serious attention by naval constructors, as the finest work has been bestowed on them.

Washington reports that representatives of the Naval Committee are unanimously in favour of the Government's new three-year naval programme, which reduces the number of capital ships from 16 to 10.

THREE DAYS' CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

U. S. TRANSPORT ASHORE ON ISLE ON WIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 1. The American transport "Narragansett," going from Havre to Southampton, went ashore on Bembridge point. The train-ferry is standing by to receive the troops.

LATER. All aboard were saved.

LONDON, Feb. 2. The "Narragansett" is abandoned.

ADD GERMANY

DISORDERS AT BREMEN.

LONDON, Feb. 2. In consequence of Spartacist disorders at Bremen, the Government at Berlin is sending troops with artillery with orders to eliminate Bolshevism on the ground that the foodships cannot otherwise enter Bremen.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says a meeting of officers at Berlin excitedly discussed a new regulation abolishing insignia of rank, and passed a resolution demanding the restoration of insignia. The speakers denounced the system of Soviets. The War Minister, Colonel Reinhardt, who was present, said it was impossible to abolish the Soviets, and appealed to the officers to co-operate with them.

TO ABOLISH SOVIETS.

LONDON, Feb. 1. It becomes obvious that extremists are planning the establishment of a counter-parliament with the primary object of replacing the influence hitherto exercised by the Soviets, whose abolition is now expected. The extremists recognise that the Russian example of dispersing the constituent assembly cannot be successfully imitated.

AIR FORCE CASUALTIES.

CARRYING FOOD TO BELGIUM.

LONDON, Jan. 31. The Press Bureau states the total casualties in the flying services during the war were: Officers: Killed 4,579, missing (including war-prisoners) 2,794, interned 45. Men: Killed 1,587, wounded 1,876, missing 334, interned 39.

The first regular commercial air-service has been inaugurated by the allotment of a squadron of British military aeroplanes for conveying essential food and materials to Belgium, flying daily, between Folkestone and Ghent, commencing immediately.

COTTON.

LONDON, Feb. 1. On January 24 Copenhagen reported that 7,000 bales of cotton had arrived and 3,000 more were expected in a few days. This would be sufficient for four months consumption and would enable the mills to resume, employing 5,000 men who are now idle.

LONDON, Jan. 23. Washington reports that the census of cotton ginned up to January 15 was 11,052,000.

LONDON, Jan. 25. Cotton is quoted six-fourteen today.

THE U. S. NAVY.

NO REDUCTION IN POWER FOR SOME YEARS.

LONDON, Jan. 31. A New York message states that Secretary Daniels in addressing Naval Reservists predicted no reduction of American Naval power for some years.

He added, "We shan't build against any nation because we have faith that the League of Peace will bring such friendship and understanding to all nations as will ultimately cause the reduction of armaments." He declared that the preservation of the Monroe Doctrine necessitated the maintenance of a strong navy.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION SHIP WRECKED.

SIR E. SHACKLETON'S OLD SHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 30. The steamer "Nimrod" of Shackleton Antarctic Expedition fame has been wrecked near Great Yarmouth during a storm. Two of the crew of twelve were saved.

THE QUESTION OF CYPRUS.

GREEK STATESMAN'S HOPES.

LONDON, Jan. 30. A message from home says that M. E. Venizelos, when interviewed recently by the "Tribuna," spoke confidently of the prospective cession of Cyprus to Greece.

TEA.

LONDON, Jan. 23. A million pounds of tea were auctioned for export yesterday. There was a good demand for the best teas for which as much as 1s. 10d. per pound was paid; but a considerable quantity of cheaper descriptions was withdrawn unsold.

THREE DAYS' CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RUGBY FOOTER.

LONDON, Feb. 1. Monmouthshire has arranged a match with the New Zealanders "All Blacks" for March 22.

BOLSHEVICKS FORCE ALLIES TO RETIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 25. A British (North Russia) communiqué says strong Bolshevik attacks on Turasovo compelled the Allies to retire 20 miles northward. The Bolsheviks commenced gas-shelling, but the Allies were completely equipped with anti-gas apparatus.

MUNITIONS EXPLODE: KILL 64.

LONDON, Feb. 1. Brussels reports that owing to a soldier accidentally dropping a shell, a munitions train exploded between Aubange and Longwy. 64, including 60 German war-prisoners, were killed, and a large number injured.

FOOD FOR LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 23. 7,500 quarters of beef, and 1,500 cases of poultry arrived in London from Manchur is.

THE WHITE ENSIGN ON THE RHINE.

BRITISH GUNBOATS ARRIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 31. Two British Gunboats have arrived on the Rhine. This is the first time the British naval ensign has been seen there.

U. S. CONSCRIPTION BILL.

LONDON, Jan. 31. A message from Washington states that a bill providing compulsory military service for one year for all men between 19 and 25 years of age, as the permanent national policy, has been introduced by the new Republican Senator for Indiana.

(Continued on Page 2.)

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvellous. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

RIFLE LEAGUE.

DOCKYARD DEFEAT NAVY.

At Stonecutters on Saturday the Dockyard just managed a win. The light was poor and this no doubt accounts for the low scoring. Chief Petty Officer Cobb made the highest score, 93, this making the third shoot in succession that he has made this total. Scores—

DOCKYARD.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| Mr. Elson | 200 | 500 | 600 |
| "Sears | 30 | 31 | 34 |
| "Brook | 30 | 33 | 38 |
| "Deane | 27 | 25 | 30 |
| "Wright | 26 | 29 | 32 |
| "Lockhart | 29 | 25 | 27 |
| "Gill | 28 | 27 | 35 |
| "Drew | 26 | 22 | 25 |
| Totals | 324 | 215 | 211 |

NAVY.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| C.P.O. Cobb | 33 | 32 | 28 | 93 |
| L. S. Connor | 30 | 31 | 24 | 85 |
| Sgt. Waterins | 29 | 23 | 27 | 79 |
| S. P. O. Loach | 24 | 23 | 29 | 76 |
| L. S. Murray | 28 | 23 | 21 | 72 |
| Pta. Kelly | 20 | 28 | 26 | 74 |
| M. A. A. Crane | 24 | 20 | 26 | 70 |
| Pta. Biggs | 23 | 23 | 19 | 67 |
| Allowance for open sights | — | — | — | 18 |
| Totals | 311 | 209 | 203 | 621 |

* Used aperture sights.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

How the Teams Stand.

| Teams | Shoots | Wons | Lost | Points |
|-------------|--------|------|------|--------|
| Dockyard | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| H.K.D.C. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Royal Navy | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Talkoo | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| H.K.P. and | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Police Res. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Manchester | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

* 2 points reckoned for a win. Includes all matches up-to-date.

THE LEAGUE MARKSMEN.

Below will be found the best individual scores made in league matches this season, scores of 90 and over only being included.

Names. Score.

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Jenkins, H.K. D. C. | 96 |
| Jenkins, H.K. D. C. | 90 |
| Grimes, H.K. D. C. | 96 |
| Elson, Dockyard | 95 |
| Elson, Dockyard | 90 |
| Brook, Dockyard | 95 |
| Brook, Dockyard | 90 |
| Simpson, Talkoo | 95 |
| Simpson, Talkoo | 91 |
| Cobb, Navy | 93 |
| Cobb, Navy | 93 |
| Cobb, Navy | 93 |
| Danby, Talkoo | 92 |
| Goodman, H.K. D. C. | 92 |
| Lyle, Talkoo | 91 |
| Dorey, H.K. D. C. | 90 |

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN and SEATTLE.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

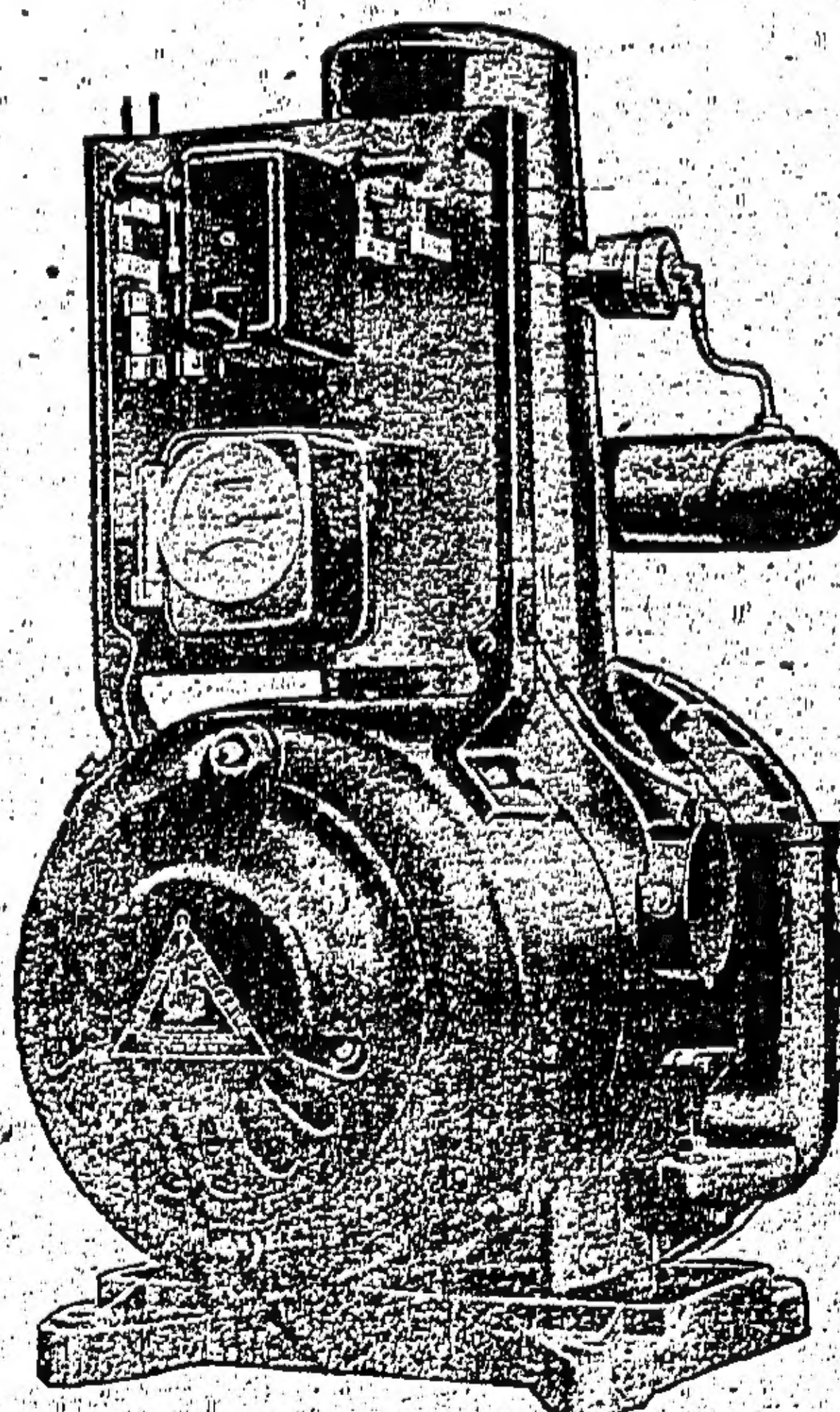
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No. 12, Ice House Street.

DELCO-LIGHT

THE LATEST MARVEL IN THIS MARKET IS A 3 K. W. MACHINE WITH AN OUTPUT OF 180 16 C P. LAMPS, AND WORKS ENTIRELY ON KEROSENE.



For the Popularity of the Delco See the Number Sold for Lighting Bungalows in Fanning, the Peak Tramway Station, Cafes, Motor Ships.

Yachts, and Private Residences in this Colony; Also Travelling Moving Picture Shows and Numerous Chinese Residences in the Country and in the Coast Ports.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK.

FULL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION.

IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST OF ITS KIND IN THE MARKET.

WE HAVE STOCKS OF MACHINES WITH OUTPUTS OF FROM 47 LIGHTS P. H. 230.

SOLE AGENTS—

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MACHINERY DEPARTMENT, HONGKONG.

Tel. 228.

Tel. Address ABGONA.

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TENNIS RACKETS

INCLUDING SLAZENGERS

"IZ", "LAMBERT CHAMBERS"

AND THE "SPECIAL DEMON."

DAVIS & CO.

AYRES

"S.E.G."

"SLOTTED THROAT."

TENNIS BALLS

INCLUDING

AYRES FOR GRASS COURTS.

SPALDINGS FOR GRASS AND

HARD COURTS.

TENNIS POSTS AND NETS.

CENTRE GUIDES, MARKING TAPES,

COURT MARKERS, LAWN MOWERS.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

COLUMBIA

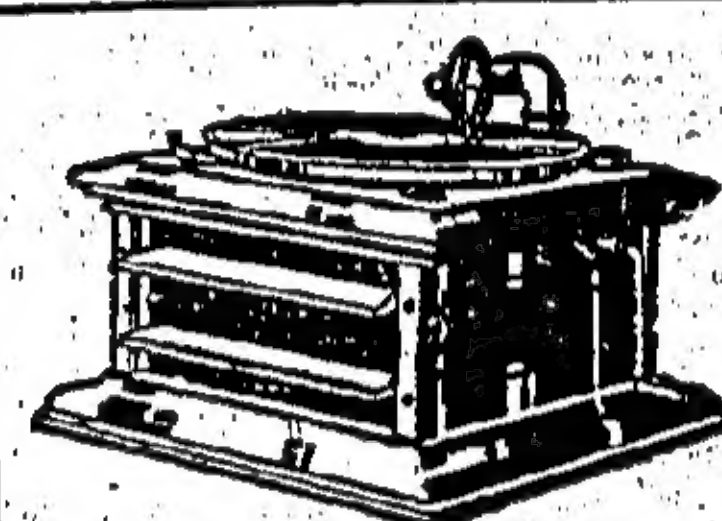
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SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD

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SONG AND DANCE.



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JUST ARRIVED

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FAMOUS GIN

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

Tel. No. 14

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, Etc.

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.

| S.S. | Leave Hong-kong about | Due Marseilles about | Due London about |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| "KORE" | 23rd February | 3rd March | 8th April |
| "NOVARA" | 19th March | 17th April | 26th May |
| "KELLON" | 6th April | 18th May | 24th May |

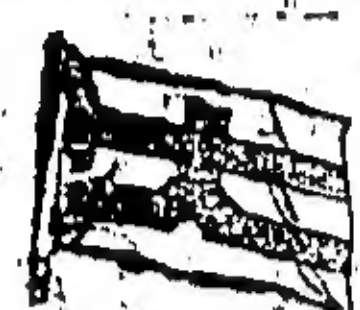
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

| S.S. | Leave Hong-kong about | Due Bombay about |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------|
| "DUSTRA" | 10th February | 28th February |
| "HEJAZ" | 17th February | 6th March |

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &c.

| S.S. | Leave Hong-kong about | Due Shanghai about |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| "NOVARA" | 9th February | Shanghai Moji and Kobe. |

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, H&ND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, 2, D. PARR, Superintendent.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| | |
|--|--|
| LONDON | Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. |
| GENOA | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading, with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers. |
| MARSEILLES | Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. |
| INDUS MARU | Monday, 10th Feb. at Noon. |
| BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. | |
| SUMATRA MARU | Monday, 10th Feb. at Noon. |
| BOMBAY, COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. | |
| KENYON MARU | Tuesday, 4th Feb. at Noon. |
| BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA—Monthly direct service. | |
| SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUOKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE. | |
| VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA | Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. |
| AFRICA MARU | Tuesday, 26th Feb. at 3 p.m. |
| HAIPHONG—Three times a month service. | |
| TAIYU MARU | Saturday, 8th February. |
| KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY | These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office. |
| For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY. | |
| SOSEU MARU | Thursday, 13th Feb. at 8 a.m. |
| For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY. | |
| KAWO MARU | Sunday, 9th Feb. at 10 a.m. |

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

YAMA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

Joint Service of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

| Steamer | Tons | Sails |
|-----------|--------|----------------------|
| "GROTIUS" | 10,000 | 6th February, 1919. |
| "WILIS" | 8,000 | 11th February, 1919. |

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to: JAVO-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Telephones 1674-1675-1676.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1918.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

S.S.

For Space and Particulars apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

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(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAPAN:

BOKUTO MARU due on or about 10th Feb.

KIOJUN MARU due on or about 2nd Mar.

For JAPAN:

BANRI MARU due on or about 15th Feb.

BORNEO MARU due on or about 10th Mar.

For Freight of Passages apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|----------|----------|--------------------|
| SHANGHAI | YANGTZE | Feb. 4, at Noon. |
| HAIPHONG | FOOCHOW | Feb. 5, Daylight. |
| HAIPHONG | KAIPOO | Feb. 5, at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | SUNNING | Feb. 6, at Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | YANGTZE | Feb. 9, Daylight. |

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI | WINGSHANG | FRIDAY, Feb. 7, Daylight. |
| SANDAKAN | MAUSANG | FRIDAY, Feb. 7, at Noon. |
| MANILA | LOONGSANG | FRIDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 p.m. |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA | KWANGSANG | SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 p.m. |
| SINGAPORE & MANARANG | HINSANG | WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 p.m. |
| MANILA | YUENSANG | FRIDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 p.m. |

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwangsang" and "Yuen", calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Yan Wee" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, steamers calling at Swatow.

Steamers in this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENSHIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Cooch.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... WEDNESDAY, 5th Feb. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW & AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" March 27th, 1919.

"CHINA" February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

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SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

PAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

TENYO MARU 22,000 12th February.

KUREA MARU 20,000 28th Feb. from Yokohama.

SHINYO MARU 22,000 5th March.

PERSIA MARU 9,000 27th March.

KOREA MARU 20,000 22nd April from Yokohama.

NIIPPON MARU 11,000 29th April from Yokohama.

SIBERIA MARU 20,000 22nd May from Yokohama.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, OROZ, BALEAO,

CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong:

ANYO MARU 18,000 Mar. 21st.

SEIYO MARU 17,000 May 3rd.

KIYO MARU 17,000 July 12th.

These are fast steamships with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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THE Steamship "BLOEMFONTEIN"

will be despatched for:—

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about the middle of February.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

General Agents.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

S.S. "KALOMO" from LONDON ... Sailing about 4th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD

Or to REES & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE "FRENCH MAIL."

The "Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes" better known to the general public as the "French Mail" is incontestably one of the oldest Companies established in the East. For the last 68 years her steamers have carried the French flag all over the East.

Having started in 1851 with a fleet of 16 steamers aggregating 18,612 tons under the name of Messageries Imperiales de France and their steamers covering at the time a distance of 112,390 miles opening only three lines between Marseilles and Malta, Marseilles and Constantinople and Marseilles and Alexandria, the M.M. Co. in July 1914 had a fleet of 64 steamers aggregating 365,897 tons and the distance covered by the steamers was not less than 1,200,000 miles.

The main lines were as follows:

- 1.—One Mail Steamer Line from Marseilles to Japan.
- 2.—One Mail Steamer Line from Marseilles to South Africa and Madagascar.
- 3.—One Mail Steamer Line from Marseilles to Australia and New Caledonia.
- 4.—One Mail Steamer Line from Marseilles to Alexandria.
- 5.—One Mail Steamer Line from Marseilles to Constantinople and Black Sea Ports.
- 6.—One Mail Steamer Line from Marseilles to Naples, Greece and Ports of the Levant.
- 7.—One Intermediate Line from Dunkirk to Indo-China and Tonkin.
- 8.—One Cargo-boat Line from Antwerp to Japan and North China Ports.

Apart from these main lines, were numerous other commercial lines such as those from Marseilles to South America, London, Dunkirk and Antwerp, and Colonial lines such as from Colombo to Calcutta, from Singapore to Batavia, Saigon, Haiphong, etc., from Sydney to Noumea and to the New Hebrides and those plying between the various Madagascar ports and Durban and Mombasa.

The losses sustained during the four years of the war have unfortunately been very heavy, as the Company has lost through submarine warfare not less than 26 steamers, including a few of the China line and the new big liner Athos, which entered service during 1918.

On the other hand, it was during the war that the big new liners of the Company entered the service. These steamers were built after the design of the Paul Lecoq whose success on the China line since 1912 has induced the Company to place similar boats on this service.

These new liners, the Andre Lebon, 22,000 tons, Sphinx, 20,000 tons, Athos, 20,000 tons (unfortunately torpedoed after her third trip), Portheos, 20,000 tons, soon obtained the favour of the travelling public.

The Company has been fortunate enough to secure lately from Japan and America seven new large cargo-boats of 12,000 tons, six of which have already been delivered.

Other steamers, named the Aramis, D'Artagnan, the General Duchesne, etc., are under construction in France and it is hoped that with the return to normal conditions they will soon be completed and will be seen before long in Far Eastern waters carrying the victorious tricolor.



THREE DAYS' CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

LABOUR SEETHING.

GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO INTERFERE.

London, Jan. 30. The Press Bureau states that the Lord Provost of Glasgow telegraphed to the Prime Minister stating that a deputation, appointed by a large meeting, had requested him to urge the Government to intervene with the employers to secure a forty-hour week without reduction of wages.

The deputation stated that constitutional methods had been pursued hitherto but, failing the Government's consideration of their present request, any other method likely to advance their cause would be adopted.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying for Mr. Lloyd George, stated that the question of hours was now being dealt with by the employers and duly elected Trades Union representatives. The Government therefore was unable to intervene as such action could only undermine the authority of the men's chosen representatives and would destroy the co-operation between the employers and employed whereon the hope of industrial peace depends.

CLYDE STRIKERS' THREATS.

London, January 30. The situation of the strike on the Clyde was more disquieting last evening. Three more big works have become idle owing to the lack of electricity while the unofficial strike of thousands of miners has caused the stoppage of the carter.

The situation is complicated. The Minister of Labour has telegraphed declining to intervene because the question of hours is a national one which should be settled by the national negotiating committee.

A procession of strikers, headed by bands marched to the Glasgow Town Hall where the Lord Provost was told by the leader that the tramcars had impeded the procession and that if he (the Lord Provost) did not have them removed the strikers would hold them up.

He was also warned that unless he secured the intervention of the Government the strikers might adopt unconstitutional methods.

BOMBAY TROUBLES.

London, Feb. 2. On Jan. 25 the "Times" (of India) had a leader discussing the Indian cotton strike which it regarded as partly economic and partly political. It refers to the housing problem as one cause of the trouble, remarking that the Bombay Improvement Trust, which started work with the benediction of King Edward, has never fully justified its existence, and in the last few years effected little real progress. Behind these conditions in the city of Bombay looms the shadow of the big impending famine throughout the Presidency, which will drive the peasantry into the capital in crowds. The new governor, who assumed office at one of the most critical periods in the history of the Presidency, has to face an accumulation of difficulties which will tax him to the utmost; but he enjoys the full confidence of the Home Government and may be trusted to deal wisely and prudently with the problems confronting him.

THE GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

London, Jan. 31. It is understood that Mr. Bonar Law's reply to the Glasgow appeal was sent after a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday. It is stated the Government's view is that those responsible for the strikes are certain men unconnected with the Trade Unions, who are aiming at social revolution. It is pointed out that the numbers of strikers is a very small proportion of the people actually working. It is thought that the present strikes, being irregular and against the Trade Union Executives, must either end speedily in the absence of strike pay, or develop into gross disorder, or be taken up by the Trade Unions. The Government has taken all steps to preserve order and protect individuals. It hopes the trouble will not be exaggerated so as unduly to alarm the public. The machinery established for settling disputes already operates among 20 trades and the Ministry of Labour is arranging its operation for others. The Government feels that this machinery will be seriously impeded if the Government interferes in irregular strikes which question the validity of the machinery.

Telegrams from Belfast indicate that the greatest sufferers from the strikes are the workers themselves, especially those who have been made idle against their will.

RAILWAY MEN GET 8 HOUR DAY.

London, January 30. The Press Bureau states that representatives of the Railway Executive Committee and the Railways' Union have signed an agreement establishing the principle of the eight-hour day.

LABOUR SEETHING.

COALFIELDS IDLE IN SCOTLAND.

London, Jan. 31. There are still no signs of a settlement of the unauthorised strikes. It is expected that a crisis will be reached on the Clyde to-day. When the strike committee interviewed the Lord Provost to ascertain the Government's reply they said they demanded intervention and also asked whether the Lord Provost would withdraw the tramcars because they interfered with the ranks of the processions.

The strikers numbers in Scotland have swelled as a result of the new methods of picketing. An instance of this is seen at Vale Leven where thousands of strikers besieged the naval ammunition works, Alexandria, and persuaded the men to come out with the exception of disabled soldiers who were permitted to remain.

The whole of the Lanarkshire coalfields is idle, although the Miners' Federation requested the men to remain at work, because the miners were unable to enter the pits past massed pickets.

Other strikers to-day seized the Miners' Union offices at Hamilton and hoisted the Red Flag.

RIOTING AND LOOTING IN GLASGOW.

London, Jan. 31. Riotous scenes were witnessed in Glasgow to-day. The strikers wrecked a dozen tramcars in the centre of the city while cars in other parts were smashed. One tobacconist and one jeweller's shops were looted.

The Riot Act was read, and mounted and foot police charged the strikers. Many were injured and several arrested including the strike leaders, Gallagher and Kirkwood. The Sheriff and Chief Constable were struck by bottles.

100,000 IDLE IN SCOTLAND.

London, Jan. 31. Three thousand engineers have come out on strike at Royle Dockyard. It is estimated that one hundred thousand are now idle in Scotland on account of the strike. The strike at the Glasgow Corporation's electrical power station has paralysed all the additional industries. But it has reserves of power to enable a continuance of a supply for street lighting and hospitals, while there is an independent station, whose loyal workers maintain the tramway service. At meetings of the Municipal employees in Glasgow and Edinburgh resolutions have been passed condemning the strike methods.

A STRIKERS' NEWSPAPER.

London, Jan. 31. The strikers in Belfast commenced a printing works for the purpose of publishing a strike newspaper.

TROUBLE AMONG RAILWAY CLERKS.

London, Jan. 31. Despite the railway settlement the refusal of the Government to recognise stationmasters has made it so that the supervisory clerks' section of the Railway Clerks' Association threatens trouble.

SCENES IN BELFAST.

London, Jan. 30. Despite a drizzling rain the crowds in the streets of Belfast increased yesterday. Gangs of men and women were jostling each other, singing and shouting. The streets were in darkness, the only lights being from passing taxicabs and some pedestrians carrying electric torches and Chinese lanterns.

Order prevailed till a late hour when there was some window smashing and a few shops were looted. The crane men who were discharging ships struck yesterday morning but resumed in the afternoon by order of the Strike Committee who realised that the coal shortage would affect the strikers seriously.

RAILWAYMEN'S PAY.

London, Jan. 30. The Press Bureau states that the Railways' Trades Union representatives and the Railway Executive Committee will discuss forthwith the men's claims for altered conditions of service and rates of pay.

GLASGOW PICKETTED WITH TROOPS.

London, Feb. 1. Glasgow is quiet to-day. A large number of military were drafted into the city, and sentries with steel helmets and fixed bayonets were stationed at principal points.

The chairman of the strike committee who is a Municipal Councillor has been arrested. The trams are running again. 31 civilians and 19 police were injured in yesterday's rioting.

THREE DAYS' CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

LABOUR SEETHING. THE GLASGOW RIOTS.

LANARKSHIRE AND LONDON ALSO AFFECTED.

London, Feb. 1. The rioting at Glasgow broke out while the deputation was inside the Town Hall awaiting the Lord Provost's reply regarding Government intervention. The crowd of strikers outside attempted to disable a tramcar, and a soldier intervening to protect the "conductorette" precipitated the outbreak. When the riot was at its height, the Sheriff, surrounded by the Municipal authorities in the open square, persisted in reading the Riot Act, despite a hail of missiles. Eventually Messrs. Gallagher and Kirkwood were permitted to address the mob from the Town Hall. They appealed to them to disperse quietly. The strikers marched off but indulged in rioting and some looting in other streets for two hours. There was a recurrence of rioting in the evening outside the Town Hall, the police again charging. Quiet was restored later.

There was also serious rioting in the mining districts of Lanarkshire, especially at Bell's Hill, where much damage to property was done. The situation at Belfast yesterday evening was unchanged. Patrols of strikers assisted the police to maintain order.

Mr. Lloyd George replied to a telegram from Mr. Devlin asking the Government to intervene at Belfast that he wholly concurs in Mr. Bonar Law's reply.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow says the Government does not control the hours of labour at the shipyards.

A meeting of the London District of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers yesterday evening was attended by two Clyde delegates, and decided to strike on Feb. 6 for a forty hour week.

U. S. RESTRICTIONS LIFTED.

May now build ships for others.

London, January 30. A Washington message says the Senate Commerce Committee has approved a Bill removing the restrictions upon the construction of ships in American yards for foreign account. It is understood the restrictions in the case of wooden ships are already lifted.

Import licenses for consignments from Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and their European and African possessions, are abolished except for bread-stuffs, nitrates, meat and a few other items.

THREE DAYS' CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

HUGE NATIONAL DEBTS.

GERMANY'S THE HIGHEST.

London, Jan. 29. The noted financial authority, Sir Edward Holden, presiding at a meeting of the London Joint City and Midland Bank estimated that the amount of the national debts of Britain, Germany and the United States at the end of the war would be respectively—£26,418,000,000, £8,300,000,000, £2,600,000,000.

The figure given for Germany does not include the debts of the various states.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

London, Jan. 30. At a meeting of representatives of Australian and New Zealand shipping lines held on January 29 it was decided there should be a substantial reduction in the freights from England.

This is to begin in about a fortnight's time when it is understood there will be the first uncontrolled sailing.

ESTHONIAN SUCCESSES.

1700 PRISONERS.

London, Jan. 29. Stockholm reports an Estonian commune which shows that the Estonians are advancing toward Walk. They have captured over 1700 prisoners, 4 guns and much war material.

An Estonian commune of Jan. 29 says: In the direction of Yamburg we captured the villages of Novaja and Saretskaja, taking 106 prisoners, and subsequently withdrawing on the appearance of an armoured train. We advanced near Rappin in the direction of Werro and Walk taking 70 prisoners.

London, Feb. 1. Stockholm quotes an Estonian commune saying an enemy counter-attack in the direction of Peshory was repulsed with heavy loss. We cut the Pskoff Railway near Peshory and advanced in the direction of Werro despite violent resistance.

On Jan. 30 the "Koenigsche Zeitung" stated that Austrian East Silesia was entirely occupied by the Czechs after heavy fighting with the Poles.

THREE DAYS' CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

ARCHANGEL GOVERNMENT AND BOLSHIEVICS.

PRINKIPO INVITATION DECLINED.

London, Jan. 30. Reuter is informed that the Archangel Government has declined the Prinkipo invitation. It denounces the Bolsheviks as traitors and assassins whom an armistice would profit. Moreover it would be impossible for North Russian delegates to reach Prinkipo without crossing Bolshevik territory.

NOT SURE HE SAID IT.

London, Jan. 30. Paris has a message from Stockholm announcing that Trotsky described the Prinkipo proposal to the Bolsheviks as an act of weakness on the part of the Entente, and that he urged the Red Army to redouble its effort against the Bourgeoisie all over the world.

GERMANY.

London, Jan. 31. Amsterdam has a message from Berlin saying the Imperial Government, after deliberating in federal council, has published a bill outlining the duties of the national assembly. These include the decision regarding the future of the imperial constitution, and all urgent imperial laws. The bill stipulates that such bills must be approved by the House of States, which is to be composed of at least one representative of each free state. Provision is made for representation of German-Austria if it joins Germany.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

London, Jan. 31. Amsterdam has a message from Berlin giving the unofficial results of the Prussian constituent assembly. The Majority Socialists secured 142 mandates, the Christian People's 87, the German Democrats 61, the German National People's 41, the Independent Socialists 24, the German People's 18, the Guelphs six, and unattached one. Posen reports that 21 results are not yet declared, but are expected to strengthen the Christian People's party.

DON'T COUGH.

It is absurd to allow a cough to have on and snuff your vitality when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will land you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to stop into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

EXEMPTION BOARD.

Sitting on Tuesday, February 4th, at 5.30 p.m.

COMPANY AND PLATOON PARADES.

At Central Station, 5.30 p.m. General Exempts to attend. Inspectors to carry swords and belts.

Wednesday, Feb. 5th—No. 2 Platoon.

Thursday, Feb. 6th—No. 3 Company.

Friday, Feb. 7th—No. 1 Platoon.

Monday, Feb. 10th—No. 2 Company.

Tuesday, Feb. 11th—Ambulance.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

THE MEANING EXPLAINED.

We learn during the week and that the War Council has decided that the phrase "Termination of Hostilities" used in connection with service to be rendered by the Naval and Military, means the "End of the War," the date of which will be fixed by Order in Council, and that such date will not be later than the date on which the Peace Treaty is ratified and exchanged between the Powers.

HOW TO KEEP WELL IN WINTER.

Do not let your blood get thin this winter. For people who have a tendency toward anemia, or bloodlessness, winter is a trying season.

As soon as you notice the tired feeling, lack of appetite and shortness of breath that are warning symptoms of thin blood take a short treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills. Do not wait until the colour has entirely left your cheeks, until your lips are white, your eyes dull and your ears like mother of pearl. It is so much easier to correct thinning of the blood in the earlier stages than later. Dr. Williams' pink pills build up the blood and strengthen the nerves. In this way the general health is improved, the appetite increases, the digestion is strengthened, and new ambition and energy are developed. Work becomes easier because it does not cause exhaustion.

Keep your system at its highest efficiency with Dr. Williams' pink pills, the great blood builder and nerve tonic. Your own druggist can supply you, or you can obtain the Pills direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, post free. A very instructive booklet "Building up the Blood" will be sent to you free in response to a post-card request directed to the above address.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required! For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

You may be "Fed up" with War Films, But not with a Picture like this!

The management of the CORONET THEATRE have much pleasure in announcing that they have secured the most stirring picture thrown upon the screen, the official film showing the last scenes of the great World War.

This magnificent picture is over four thousand feet in length. It commences fitly enough with a graphic comparison entitled 1914-1918, and details events down to the end of October last. The principal headings are as follows:—

1st PART.

1914-1918 THE CONTRAST.

Some of the last towns liberated by the Allies.

ZEEBRUGGE, AUBENARME, TOURCOING.

Demonstrations at Tourcoing in honour of the British heroes who died for Freedom.

MAUBERGE, President Poincare visits the Northern towns recently liberated.

THE END OF A DUEL BETWEEN FRENCH AND GERMAN AVIATORS. The Shock is great, the Frenchman's machine is broken, but the victorious aviator escapes with minor injuries.

THE CONQUEROR.

2nd PART.

General Berthelot reviews British troops who distinguished themselves at the Front. General Berthelot and Gofley.

Heavy artillery going through the village of Remigny.

An emplacement for a big German cannon.

IN CHAMPAGNE. General Gouraud and his army—Cheering the troops—a magnificent banquet to 2,300 officers and men.

THE AMERICANS ON THE VESLE FRONT. A battery of 75 guns during a German counter-attack near Vesles.

A German Motor Car Gun for protecting aeroplanes.

The Grave of LIEUTENANT QUENTIN ROOSEVELT.

Supporting troops near Fismes—bringing up food stores.

The village of Nampool, post of German machine guns.

FRENCH TANKS going through the reconquered villages.

10,000 PRISONERS are taken in the camp—some of them of the 1920 Class.

MARSHAL FOCH RECEIVES THE BATON OF MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

3rd PART.

THE ALLIES RETAKE THE MIHEL SALIENT. Views of Thiaucourt. Panorama view of the City. Entrance to the fort of the Camp des Romains.

THE CHAUVONCOURT BARRACKS where the tragic explosion of 1915 occurred.

American infantry going to their positions on the road from Pont a Mousson to Thiaucourt.

AMERICAN TROOPS AND ATTACKING CARS making new positions on the old German lines. American troops going into lines on reconquered territory.

FROM FLENDERS TO ARGONNE WITH THE BRITISH.

YPRES. Tanks going into the battle—THE NEW BRITISH LIGHT TANKS—British artillery bombarding the Hindenburg line. A good haul.

In Champagne. The neighbourhood of Tabora. BRITISH INFANTRY TAKE THE GERMAN LINES. ATTACKING CARS CROSS THE LINES.

A halt in the battle.

WITH THE AMERICANS AT VARENNES. Montfaucon. A German optical post in a vault. Prisoners in Chalons near Headquarters.

4th PART.

AT SALONIKA. Bulgarian representatives on the road to Allied Headquarters.

BEINE—the false German tanks.

VOUZIERES BOMBARDED AND BURNT OUT—Soldiers gassed.

ST. QUE TIN Inside the Cathedral. In their hasty departure the Huns forgot to blow up the monument although the mine holes had been bored in the pillars.

IN LIBERATED LILLE. The Grand Place—the Lillois receive the welcome news. British G.M.P.s replace the German police. Provision of flour. War bread. The Tournai gate. Before leaving Lille the Huns blew up the bridges and railways.

BRUGES. THE BELGIAN SOVEREIGNS ENTER THE TOWN AMID THE JOYOUS ACCLAMATIONS OF THE POPULATION. Belgian troops parade before the King. The reception at the Town Hall.

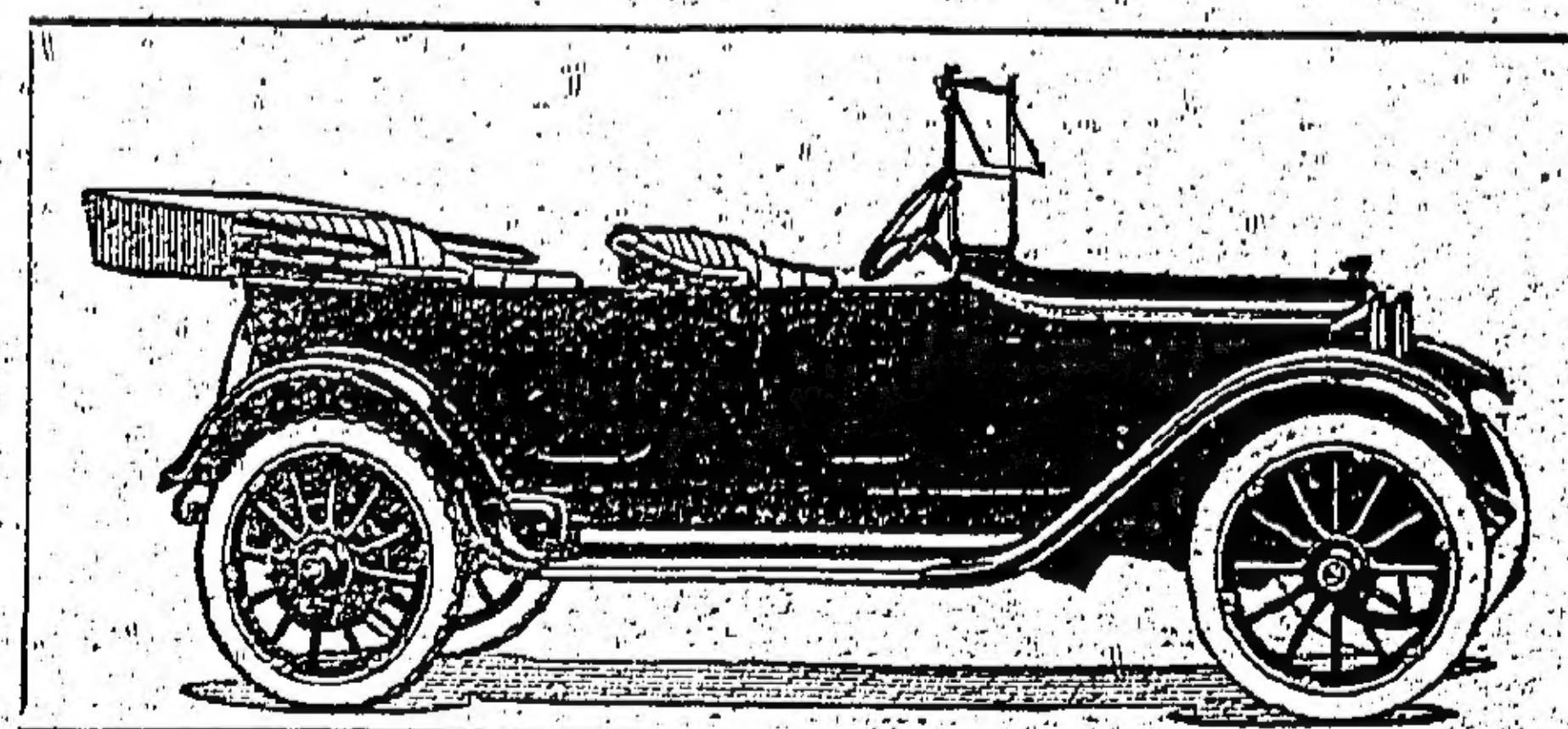
OSTEND. THE VINDICTIVE and other ships sunk by British to obstruct the outlet.

ROUBAIX. THE PRINCE OF WALES at the Te Deum Service in celebration of the great deliverance.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

WE HAVE CONCENTRATED ON ONE CAR AND ONE CAR ONLY, IN A DETERMINATION TO MAKE IT AS GOOD AS A CAR CAN BE MADE FOR EVERY PART AND EVERY PROCESS THAT ENTERS INTO IT. WE HAVE PERSONALLY ESTABLISHED A STANDARD. THE WORK DONE AND THE MATERIALS USED IN EACH PART AND EACH PROCESS, IN EVERY CAR, MUST CONFORM TO THAT STANDARD. DODGE BROTHERS WILL ALWAYS GIVE TO THEIR CAR THAT OVER CARE WHICH THE PUBLIC EXPECTS OF THEM.

PEOPLE HAVE IMPLICIT FAITH IN THE INTEGRITY OF DODGE BROTHERS' MANUFACTURING METHODS. BECAUSE OF THE NAME IT BEARS. YOU MAY BE SURE THAT THE PRINCIPLE BEHIND THE CAR WILL NEVER BE CHANGED. A HAIER'S BREADTH + DODGE BROTHERS HAVE ONLY ONE IDEA IN THE UPBUILDING OF THEIR BUSINESS. THAT IS TO BUILD IT SO SOUNDLY AND SO WELL THAT THE GOODWILL WHICH THEY HAVE WON WILL GROW AND ENDURE FOREVER.



ITS STABILITY IS BUT A REFLECTION OF THE INSTITUTION ITSELF.

SOLE AGENTS—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

St. George's Buildings, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 781.

ENTERTAINMENTS

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